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## REPUBLICANS FOR ECONOMY

(Continued From Page One.)

\$265; Hawaiian band, \$1425; road department, office staff, \$1320; and outside road districts' lunas and overseers, \$376.

The regular appropriations, exclusive of the road department payrolls and the cost of materials, feed, etc., now are \$23,366.50. The estimated income of the county each month until July 1 next is \$39,000 a month, which will leave less than \$10,000 a month to go into actual road work, considerably less than has been spent during the past period. The coming year will find the expense of government considerably increased, there having been new salary-carrying offices created and bigger fixed salaries named.

There are some spots on the present county payroll that will stand pruning, the supervisors think. In the first place it is felt that the County Attorney has too much of a crew on his hands and could very easily dispense with his official telephone answerer at least. It may be necessary for the official to have a man to hunt up witnesses and evidence in his private cases, but it is thought that he could also pay for them out of his private receipts. This would knock a hundred dollars a month off the biggest office account of any department, the County Attorney's office now costing the public \$955 a month in addition to the County Attorney's own salary.

The County Clerk's office is attracting attention. In addition to the clerk there are four salaried men there who draw \$340 a month between them and have lots of time to do plenty of things besides working.

The office force of the Deputy Sheriff seems to be overdone in the way of men and underdone in the amount of work to be accomplished and there may be a lopping off there. Otherwise the police force cannot be cut down, the disposition being rather to save in the office and put more men on the street.

The office force of the Road Supervisor and the necessity for the employment of all the various clerks will be considered.

Economy where possible and liberal expenditures on the roads and streets is to be the policy of the Republican Supervisors, while care is to be taken that for every dollar expended a dollar's worth of work will have to be done.

## SCENE OF SICILIAN AND CALABRIAN DISASTERS

(Continued From Page One.)

tled with Asiatics, or Africans of Asiatic ancestry, and oftentimes these Sicilian campaigns carried on in and for the possession of Sicily, determined the course of history far beyond the limits of the island battleground. As, for instance, on the day commonly said to be the Day of Salamis when the men of old Greece saved their country from invading Persians, the Greeks of Sicily won the battle of Himera, and so not only delivered their native land from the yoke of the Carthaginians, but turned back a tide of conquest that threatened to Orientalize Europe. In Sicily were fought many of the battles of the Punic Wars. In Sicily the Moslems temporarily established the dominion of the Khalifs of Africa. In Sicily the Normans won for themselves a kingdom and established a government which, for a time, was the most liberal, most powerful, the richest, and most magnificent of the governments of Europe.

The glory of the Normans soon departed and Sicily became the football of popes, emperors and kings. Swabians, Angevins, Aragoneses, Catalans, Castilians, Savoyards, Spaniards, Austrians, ruled despotically, unwisely, unjustly. At last—blackest of all the curses that have fallen upon ill-fated Sicily—the Bourbons set up their despotism. Not until 1860 did Garibaldi break the yoke of their bondage, and then, for the first time in many centuries, the Sicilians were free to work out their political and social salvation.

Constantly in danger of foreign invasion Sicily was "armed to the wa-

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ter's edge." Under the walls of Syracuse, the momentous conflict between Dorian and Ionian Greeks was fought out to the end. The harbor of Syracuse was the scene of that tremendous naval battle when, in 415 B. C. the combined Siceliot and Spartan fleets prevented the escape to sea of the Athenian fleet.

### MESSINA.

Messina occupies perhaps the most ancient site of all Sicilian cities, but it contains few remains of antiquity, still fewer relics of medieval days, and almost no objects of contemporaneous interest. Owing to its position, exposed in all ages to countless sieges, assaults, land and sea attacks, bombardments, conflagrations and earthquakes, Messina of the Greeks, of the Romans, of the Byzantines, of the Saracens and Normans—in a word, Messina of the past—has disappeared utterly from the face of the earth. Even as late as 1848 the Neapolitan soldiers of King Bomba ruthlessly obliterated the few remaining relics of ancient days which had escaped the unimaginable destruction wrought by time and weather, by natural convulsions, but principally by hosts of enemies during ages of incessant warfare, until the citadels, monuments, churches, convents, public buildings and private houses of Messina were reduced to an indescribable mass of ruins.

On these ruins has risen a new city, modern Messina, reconstructed since 1848—up to the late earthquake a handsome well-built town of about 90,000 inhabitants, the seat of an archbishopric and of a university and second in commercial importance to Palermo alone of all Sicilian cities. The houses of Messina extend along the shore for the distance of one and a half miles, occupying a narrow strip of land between the water and the hills. On the slopes above the town are olive groves, orchards and gardens, and all the rounded heights are crowded with fortresses and the connecting crests with lines of fortifications.

"Il Porto di Messina," the grand harbor, about four miles in circumference, is enclosed by a low sand spit, which extends into the sea in the form of a sickle, "La Marina" which curves along the margin of Il Porto is—or was—flanked by an imposing row of three-story buildings, once the palaces of nobility, but recently transformed into warehouses.

One of the principal show-places is the cathedral "La Matrice," founded by Count Roger in 1098, but little of the Norman structure remains save the portals of the facade.

Seven miles away from Messina the rock of Scylla looms brightly in the sunlight, on the Calabrian side of the channel, so plain a mark that it would go hard with any vessel that failed to shun its teeth. Charybdis is also nearby. Marines find little trouble locating Scylla. It stands boldly out from a precipitous coast. Flowing close by the foot of the rock is a tide-rip, or eddy, sometimes dignified by the title of "The Whirlpool of Scylla." It was the whirlpool, not the rock, which was the terror of mariners in classic days.

Palermo, the capital city, well deserves her name—"La Pianea"—the White City, for the stone of which her beautiful palaces and dwellings are constructed is of a very light-cream color, white shining in the beautiful sunlight, so that from the heights one beholds a city of marble. The cathedral of Palermo is said to have been erected in 592 A. D. on the foundations of an older Pagan temple.

### CATANIA.

The situation of Catania at the northern base of the great volcano suggested to its Greek founders an appropriate name for the city. Katana signifies "Under Aetna." There is believed to have been a Sicilian settlement there fourteen hundred years before Christ. The Greek town was founded 727 B. C. Catania passed through all the throes of incessant warfare and was occupied by all the conquerors in turn. In the present day there are the remains of a Roman amphitheater there, and a Greek theater, slight remains of ancient baths, of a necropolis, an aqueduct, wells, a forum, a curia, a gymnasium, etc. The principal street is called La Via Lincoln, named after President Lincoln. This street was named by the Marquis di Rudini, who thus demonstrated his friendliness to the United States.

At Catania is one of the most interesting modern sights in the islands, namely, the Astronomical Observatory and "Terrestria and Vulcanological Laboratory." In its vaults underground are the geodynamic apparatus, instruments of precision which during every second of time, record with marvellous accuracy, the condition of the earth's stability or instability. On rock tables are the most delicate instruments, recording the faintest tremor of the earth.

### "THE CRADLE OF CHRIST."

In view of the performance on or about January 14, of "The Cradle of Christ," it is expected that all taking part will be present at rehearsal this afternoon at five o'clock in the Kilohana Art League, not in St. Andrew's schoolroom. It is particularly requested that those who have borrowed copies will be kind enough to return them.



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